

**BOROUGH OF LYMINGTON**



**ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the Year 1969**



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman W. R. K. Symons  
Vice-Chairman: Alderman Lt. Cmdr. H. E. M. Mole, M.B.E., R.N. (retd.)  
Members: Alderman G. T. Webb  
Alderman Brig. R. E. Wood, C.B.E.  
Councillor G. Aylward  
Councillor V. J. Davies  
Councillor A. P. Miall  
Councillor E. M. Nabney  
Councillor A. E. W. Payne  
Councillor Mrs. E. E. M. Robinson  
Councillor D. A. R. Taylor  
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UNFIT HOUSES SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman  
Vice-Chairman  
Alderman G. T. Webb  
Councillor E. M. Nabney  
Councillor A. E. W. Payne  
Councillor Mrs. E. E. M. Robinson

MAY, 1970

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE BOROUGH OF LYMINGTON

I submit for your information and consideration my twelfth annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your Borough.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Borough occupies an enviable situation, lying as it does between the New Forest on the North and sea to the South. On the West its boundary is the Walkford Brook which separates it from the Borough of Christchurch, and the Rural District of Ringwood and Fordingbridge, and on the East it is bounded by the estuary of the Lymington River with its splendid yachting facilities. The area is largely agricultural with two main centres of population, the ancient town of Lymington to the East and the urban area of New Milton to the West. Lesser centres of population are at Hordle, Milford and Pennington.

Many light industries have been established throughout the area. The population has risen steadily, largely by immigration, and has now passed the 33,500 mark. The increase in the population over the past 20 years amounts to 48% and over the same period the number of inhabited houses has increased by 108%. The subsoil varies from clay to gravel, and the climate is equable.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA 1969

The following figures have been kindly supplied by the Director of the Efford Experimental Horticulture Station.

	<u>Sunshine</u> <u>hours</u>	<u>Rainfall</u> <u>inches</u>		<u>Sunshine</u> <u>hours</u>	<u>Rainfall</u> <u>inches</u>
January	45.8	5.19	July	272.9	1.67
February	84.2	1.73	August	180.1	1.96
March	75.5	3.41	September	118.7	1.84
April	206.7	1.06	October	140.0	0.18
May	191.9	3.54	November	98.0	5.26
June	299.0	0.98	December	44.1	3.31
Total sunshine hours	...	1756.9	In 1968	...	1580.2
Total rainfall inches	...	30.13	In 1968	...	36.47

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area: 13,730 acres

Population: Registrar General's estimate for mid year 1969 - 33,510

Number of inhabited houses: 14,578

Rateable value: April, 1969: £1,790,169

Sum represented by a penny rate: £7,350

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1969 (as supplied by the Registrar General)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Borough of Lymington</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
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### Live Births

Total	454	256	198	
Legitimate	420	237	183	
Illegitimate	34	19	15	

### Live Birth Rate (Area comparability factor 1.45)

per 1,000 population	13.5	16.3
Local adjusted rate	19.6	
Ratio of Local adjusted rate to National Rate	1.2	1.0

### Illegitimate Live Births

per cent of total live births	7	8
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### Still Births

Total	3	2	1	
Legitimate	3	2	1	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	

### Still Birth Rate

per 1,000 live and still births	7	13
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### Total Live and Still Births

457

### Infant Deaths

#### Deaths under 1 year of age

Total	5	4	1	
Legitimate	4	4	-	
Illegitimate	1	-	1	

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Borough of Lympington</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
<u>Deaths under 4 weeks of age</u>					
Total	5	4	1		
Legitimate	4	4	-		
Illegitimate	1	-	1		
<u>Deaths under 1 week of age</u>					
Total	5	4	1		
Legitimate	4	4	-		
Illegitimate	1	-	1		
<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>					
Per 1,000 live births			Total	11	18
Per 1,000 live births			Legitimate	10	17
Per 1,000 live births			Illegitimate	29	25
<u>Neonatal Mortality Rate</u>					
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births				11	12
<u>Early Neonatal Mortality Rate</u>					
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births				11	10
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u>					
(Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)				18	23
<u>Maternal Deaths (including abortion)</u>				Nil	
<u>Maternal Mortality Rate</u>					
per 1,000 (live and still) births				Nil	0.19
<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		
	555	280	275		
<u>Death Rate (comparability factor .55)</u>					
Per 1,000 population				16.6	11.9
Local adjusted rate				9.1	
Ratio of Local adjusted rate to National Rate				.77	1.0

<u>Special Causes</u>	<u>Borough of Lymington</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 population		
Tuberculosis	Nil	0.04
Cancer (Lung and Bronchus)	0.75	0.61
(All Causes)	4.00	2.35
<u>Causes of Death:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
B18 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-
B19(1) Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	1	-
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	10	4
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	15	21
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	20	5
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	14
B19(8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	6
B19(9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	6	-
B19(10) Leukaemia	1	2
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	13	16
B20 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	1
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	1	1
B46(4) Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	6	1
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	4
B27 Hypertensive Disease	2	7
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	89	57
B29 Other Forms of Heart Disease	9	20
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	36	46
B46(5) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	15	18
B31 Influenza	1	2
B32 Pneumonia	13	16
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	12	3
B46(6) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	4
B34 Peptic Ulcer	-	2
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	2	1
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-
B46(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	7
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-
B46(8) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	4	2
B46(10) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	2
B42 Congenital Anomalies	1	2
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	1
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	-
B45 Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	1
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	-
BE48 All Other Accidents	3	4
BE49 Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	3	3
BE50 All Other External Causes	1	1
Total (all causes)	280	275

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS  
since the District was formed in 1932

Year	Population	LYMINGTON			ENGLAND AND WALES		
		I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.
1932	15,430	23.7	10.9	11.2	65.0	15.3	12.0
1937	17,660	87.7	12.9	12.5	58.0	14.9	12.4
1942	19,660	41.3	16.0	14.3	49.0	15.8	11.6
1947	21,490	48.9	19.0	15.2	41.0	20.5	12.0
1952	22,510	41.5	11.8	14.5	27.0	15.3	11.3
1957	24,700	15.9	12.3	14.8	23.0	16.1	11.5
1962	29,220	17.8	13.5	15.1	21.4	18.0	11.9
1965	31,390	12.7	12.5	15.5	19.0	18.1	11.5
1966	32,120	9.8	12.7	16.9	19.0	17.7	11.7
1967	32,580	15.6	11.8	16.7	18.3	17.2	11.2
1968	33,130	23.7	12.7	16.7	18.0	16.9	11.9
1969	33,510	11.0	13.5	16.6	18.0	16.3	11.9

I.M.R.      Infant Mortality Rate  
 B.R.        Birth Rate  
 D.R.        Death Rate

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

The following notifications were received during the year:

Measles .....	65
Dysentery .....	19
Infective Jaundice .....	2

TUBERCULOSIS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
		M	F	M	F
Number on register at 31.12.69	318	125	109	48	36
New Notifications 1969	3	2	-	-	1
Transfers to other areas	1	-	1	-	-
Transfers from other areas	1	-	1	-	-
Removed from Register (died)	1	1	-	-	-

## LUNG CANCER

There were 25 deaths from lung cancer which is a reduction on the figures for the two previous years. One would like to think that anti-smoking propaganda was at last making some impact but I feel it is likely to be one of the normal fluctuations in death rates which occur in relatively small populations. 232 persons have died from this disease in the Borough in the past ten years, of whom 95 died in the first five years of the period and 137 in the last five. The rising trend is apparent.

The national death rate from lung cancer continues to rise inexorably. 29,763 deaths occurred during 1969, a rise of 937 over the previous year, which means that over 570 deaths a week are resulting from this cigarette induced cancer. In conjunction with other deaths caused directly or indirectly by smoking, for example some coronary heart disease and bronchitis, the weekly deaths from smoking have now reached well over 1,000.

Sir George Godber, Chief Medical Officer to the Department of Health and Social Security, at an address to the Royal Society of Health in April, 1970 said, "It is a fantastic situation that we promote by our own voluntary - and surely no longer ignorant - actions by far the largest single avoidable cause of death and disability in Britain today. There is no other agent in our environment that approaches the cigarette in menace to health and life".

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

No action was required under this section.

## HOUSING

During the year 65 flats at the New Milton North Estate were completed and have now been occupied.

The contract was let for the second stage at Barfields providing a Wardens Scheme of 32 flatlets and 16 self-contained flats which are due for completion in November, 1970.

Schemes have been prepared for two further Wardens Schemes, each of 32 flatlets, one at New Milton North and the other at Pennington and for 16 additional houses in Andrew Lane, Ashley, New Milton.

Work has commenced on demolishing the unfit prefabricated bungalows in Thornham Road, Ashley, and a scheme for constructing 70 houses and 6 bungalows is being prepared.

Council owned property 31.12.69

Pre-war permanent houses .....	439
Post war permanent houses .....	1390
Prefabs .....	34
Wardens schemes - Flatlets .....	56
Miscellaneous .....	6
Total .....	1925

There are 875 on the housing list, of which 298 are applications for Old People's accommodation. This shows an increase of 130 applications over last years statistics. During the year 146 families were rehoused, of which 35 were in Old Peoples accommodation.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The public swimming bath is an open air pool 440 ft. by 140 ft. with a surface area just under  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The bottom is gravel and the sides concrete. The depth varies from 3 ft. to 10 ft. and it is estimated to hold nearly 2 million gallons of water. The pool is filled through sluices from the estuary at high water. The salinity is approximately 50% of sea water. Re-circulation via two fountain inlets is at a rate of 30,000 gallons per hour. There is no filtration but the re-circulated water is chlorinated.

A sample of the water was sent for Chemical Analysis and the report was as follows:-

a) Physical Examination

Colour - Hazen units	5
Appearance	Colourless, slightly turbid, some white deposit
Taste	-
Odour	-

b) General Chemical Examination (Results in Parts Per Million)

Reaction (pH value)	7.2
Free and Saline Nitrogen(as N)	0.07 p.p.m.
Albuminoid Nitrogen (as N)	0.26 p.p.m.

Nitric Nitrogen (as N)	0.1 p.p.m.
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	90.0 p.p.m.
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.15 p.p.m.
Free Residual Chlorine	Nil

c) Mineral Analysis (Results in Parts Per Million)

Chloride as Cl	18,000	p.p.m.
Iron as Fe	0.1	p.p.m.
Copper as Cu	0.4	p.p.m.
Manganese (Mn)	<0.05	p.p.m.
Calgon (NaCO <sub>3</sub> )	<0.2	p.p.m.

Observations of Chemical Analysis

The analysis indicates that the sample, as in previous years, is slightly acid. As the sample was taken in July, at the height of the season, this is to be expected. It can be adjusted by the addition of soda ash at the rate of 1 cwt. per 100,000 gallons of water.

The sample showed no evidence of any free or residual chlorine, which should be present to the extent of at least 0.2 p.p.m. in order to ensure satisfactory bacteriological results. The copper content was low but sufficient to prevent algal growth. A content of 1.0 p.p.m. would be more satisfactory.

The baths were refilled on the 3rd July and this sample taken a fortnight later.

The water was tested regularly by the Public Health Department during the season. 67 tests for residual chlorine and 71 for pH were carried out by the Department. The results, on average, indicated a satisfactory maintenance of residual chlorine but at the height of the season the water became acid. The baths were emptied and refilled on two occasions.

Bacteriological Examination

37 samples were submitted to the Laboratory between May and September, when the Baths were open and all were satisfactory.

Owing to the good weather greater use was made of the Baths during the 1969 season. The Children's Paddling Pool proved a welcome addition to the facilities and it is hoped that before next season the paving at the western end will be completed.

## MOSQUITOES

Treatment of ditches and ponds commenced in April and continued at monthly intervals up to the end of September. Four copses in the Everton and Lymington area were also treated. As the season was a particularly dry one some ditches and ponds completely dried up and treatment was discontinued in those places. Priestlands Lake was examined twice during the season but no further mosquito larvae or pupae were found to be breeding there.

The complaints received from residents in the Pennington area mainly relate to the species aedes detritus which breeds so prolifically in the salt marshes.

Complaints were also received of mosquito breeding in the vicinity of the Pleasure Grounds at Milford-on-Sea. Here again only a major scheme of land drainage and clearance would produce any marked improvement. There was evidence that mosquitoes from the salt marshes were also part of the problem in this area. As I have said in previous reports, most residents have learnt to live with the problem.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### (1) Public Health Officers

#### Medical Officer of Health

D. J. N. McNab, V.R.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
(also Medical Officer of Health of Borough of Christchurch and Rural District of Ringwood and Fordingbridge and an Assistant County Medical Officer for the County of Hampshire).

#### Chief Public Health Inspector

J. G. Jenkins, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.

#### Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

M. G. Tomkins, Cert.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

#### Additional Public Health Inspectors

J. E. Stopher, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
B. Fleming, M.A.P.H.I.

#### Trainee Public Health Inspector

R. S. Baldry

## (2) Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Poole General Hospital, Poole, Dorset, which is under the direction of Dr. G. J. G. King. We are greatly indebted to Dr. King and his technicians for their ever willing advice and assistance. We bid farewell to Mr. E. C. Young, head technician at the Laboratory since the inception of the Public Health Laboratory Service in this area, and an old friend, who retires in May, 1970. We wish him well in his retirement.

The following specimens from the Borough of Lymington were examined at the Public Health Laboratory and include specimens submitted by general practitioners. The details have been kindly submitted by Dr. King.

Food .. .. ..	188	Ice Cream .. .. ..	25
Milk .. .. ..	73	Faeces and Urine .. ..	338
Water .. .. ..	335	Other Sanitary .. ..	696
Blood .. .. ..	1	Nose and Throat .. ..	6
Total: 1662			

Chemical Analyses are carried out by the Public Analyst at Southampton.

## (3) Hospitals

Lymington & District (King Edward VII Memorial Hospital) .. General  
Milford-on-Sea War Memorial Hospital ..... General  
Lymington Infirmary ..... Chronic Sick  
White House Hospital, Milford-on-Sea ..... Mentally Subnormal  
Barton-on-Sea Maternity Home  
Infectious Disease is treated at Southampton Isolation Hospital

## (4) Tuberculosis

The clinic facilities for the treatment, prevention and after care of this infection are provided jointly by the Regional Hospital Board and the County Council. The clinic serving this area is held in Christchurch Hospital and is conducted by Dr. A. T. Hendry.

## SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

### Ambulance Service

The County Ambulance Service operates through four main stations and a number of sub-stations. One of the main stations is at Lymington.

All ambulances are fitted with radio and are controlled from Winchester. Requests for service must be made to:-

The Central Ambulance Control,  
Queens Road,  
Winchester.

Tel: Winchester 61644

The emergency 999 service also operates through Winchester.

### Nursing Service

Eight District Nurses and Mid-Wives are provided together with five Health Visitors and a School Nurse. The nurses and health visitors are largely attached to the several general practices throughout the Borough.

#### Area Nursing Officer

Mrs. M. Roberts,  
c/o R.D.C. Offices,  
Appletree Court, Lyndhurst.

Tel: Lyndhurst 2891 Ext. 277

### Home Help Service

#### Divisional Home Help Organiser

Mrs. M. Bowler,  
12, Empress Road,  
Lyndhurst.

Tel: Lyndhurst 2762

### Ante Natal Clinic

County Council Health Clinic,  
"Hillcroft",  
New Street, Lymington.

Every Tuesday at 2.00 p.m.

### Child Health Centres

Baptist School Hall, Ashley, New Milton	1st & 3rd Monday
Methodist Church Hall, Barton-on-Sea	1st & 3rd Tuesday
Women's Institute Hall, Hordle	1st & 3rd Thursday
Hillcroft, New Street, Lymington	Every Friday
Village Centre, Milford-on-Sea	4th Thursday
British Legion Hall, New Milton	1st & 3rd Thursday
Women's Institute Hall, Pennington	2nd & 4th Tuesday

### School Health Services

School medical inspections are carried out periodically by Assistant County Medical Officers and Health Visitors.

Minor Ailment and Special Clinics are held in the County Council Health Centre, Hillcroft, New Street, Lymington.

### Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis and Vaccination against Smallpox

Immunisation is carried out by family doctors and at Child Health Clinics. Until now records of all children immunised have been maintained by your Medical Officer of Health on behalf of the County Medical Officer, but from September, 1969, the arrangements for the immunisation of children born after 1st July, 1967 are increasingly being made through the agency of the County computer and the records stored therein. At the appropriate time the computer selects the names of children due for each stage of immunisation, prints a timed and dated appointment postcard for each mother and prints the nominal lists for the family doctors or clinic according to the mother's wishes, previously ascertained by a Health Visitor. It is considered that the specific invitation to each mother should result in the maintenance of a satisfactory level of immunisation.

Records received during 1969:

Type of Vaccine	Year of Birth					Others under 16	TOTAL
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962/65		
<u>Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus</u>							
Primary .....	18	207	18	4	7	2	256
Re-inforcing .	-	21	88	18	84	9	220
<u>Diphtheria, Tetanus</u>							
Primary .....	1	10	-	2	11	2	26
Re-inforcing .	-	1	2	1	206	6	216
<u>Diphtheria only</u>							
Primary .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Re-inforcing .	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
<u>Poliomyelitis</u>							
Primary .....	15	216	35	11	23	5	305
Re-inforcing .	-	30	80	13	300	53	475

#### Smallpox Vaccination

Age	Months					Years			Total
	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	1 year	2-4	5-15		
Primary Vaccination	-	1	5	14	171	66	21		278
Re-Vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	13	99		112

### Measles Vaccination

Vaccination continued during the early part of 1969 and a good response was being obtained from children of all ages up to 15 years. Two brands of British made vaccine were in use but unfortunately one of these was withdrawn in March owing to the severity of the reactions caused in some children. The withdrawal resulted in an immediate shortage of vaccine which persisted for the remainder of the year and use was again restricted to children in priority classes i.e. school entrants and those attending nursery schools. At the time of writing adequate supplies of vaccine have again become available.

### Measles Vaccination carried out during 1969:

#### Year of Birth

1969	...	...	...	...	-
1968	...	...	...	...	27
1967	...	...	...	...	62
1966	...	...	...	...	47
1962/65	...	...	...	...	73
Others under 15	...	...	...	186	
					-----
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	395	=====



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I would again like to thank all in the Public Health Department for their assistance and co-operation during the year. I would also like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and Dr. McNab for his advice.

#### WATER SUPPLY

##### (a) Lymington Town's Supply

The source of the supply is from the Bracklesham sands and it is thought that these sands at Ampress are contained within a clay basin into which the underground water collects. The source is capable of producing up to 600,000 gallons per day. The three artesian boreholes are of approximately 390 ft. depth and are of 16 ins., 18 ins. and 24 ins. diameter. Under load the normal pumping level is about 150 ft. from the surface. The water is lifted in two stages, first by compressed air to ground level and, after filtration and chlorination, by main centrifugal pumps to the Sway Road Tower.

The undertaking is under the supervision of the Borough Engineer and the following details were obtained from his department.

##### (i) Water Consumption

<u>Year</u>	<u>Industrial Use (Galls)</u>	<u>Domestic Use (Galls)</u>	<u>Total (Galls)</u>
1967	46,553,120	106,545,300	153,098,420
1968	51,852,371	115,635,829	167,488,200
1969	60,234,980	120,070,420	180,305,400

Water pumped from Ampress Works ..... 152,023,000 gallons.  
Water supplied in bulk by West Hampshire Water Company 28,282,400 gallons.

New mains laid during 1969: 3" 200 yards

The number of new properties connected: 63

The number of separately assessed domestic dwellings supplied: 2,426

There are no dwellings served by standpipes.

There has been a considerable increase in the consumption of water over the year, which has necessitated urgent action to meet the additional requirements. Agreement has been reached with the West Hampshire Water Company for a supply from their Sway reservoir and work is proceeding in connection with the provision of a 12" main from Sway to Lymington. It is also proposed to lay a new 8" trunk main from Ampress to Bridge Road alongside the railway to give a better distribution to the lower part of the Town.

(ii) Chemical Analysis

(a) Physical Examination

Colour - Hazen units	< 5
Appearance	Clear and bright
Taste	Normal
Odour	Normal

(b) General Chemical Examination (Results in Parts Per Million)

Reaction (pH value)	7.8
Free Carbon Dioxide (as CO <sub>2</sub> )	3 p.p.m.
Free and Saline Nitrogen (as N)	< 0.01 p.p.m.
Albuminoid Nitrogen (as N)	< 0.01 p.p.m.
Nitrous Nitrogen (as N)	< 0.01 p.p.m.
Nitric Nitrogen (as N)	< 0.5 p.p.m.
Total Hardness	
by E.D.T.A. method (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	235 p.p.m.
Temporary Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	140 p.p.m.
Permanent Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	95 p.p.m.
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	140 p.p.m.
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.05 p.p.m.
Total Dissolved Solids (dried at 180°C)	345 p.p.m.
Free Chlorine	Nil

(c) Mineral Analysis (Results in Parts Per Million)

Calcium as Ca	72	p.p.m.
Magnesium as Mg	13.5	p.p.m.
Sodium as Na	14	p.p.m.
Carbonate as CO <sub>3</sub>	84	p.p.m.
Chloride as Cl <sup>-</sup>	28	p.p.m.
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	84	p.p.m.
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	< 2	p.p.m.
Nitrite as NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	< 0.05	p.p.m.
Silicate as SiO <sub>2</sub>	9	p.p.m.
Iron as Fe	0.06	p.p.m.
Lead as Pb	< 0.05	p.p.m.
Copper as Cu	< 0.05	p.p.m.
Zinc as Zn	< 0.05	p.p.m.
Fluorine as F	0.25	p.p.m.
Detergent	Absent	
Microscopical Appearance	No visible suspended matter	

Observations

The sample was of excellent quality and free from pollution or contamination.

## Bacteriological Examination

Samples are taken weekly from various premises in the Town and from each borehole in rotation. A total of 113 samples were taken with the following results:

	No. of Samples	No. of samples containing coliform per 100 ml	No. of samples containing bact.coli (type 1) per 100 ml	Coliform bacilli present per 100 ml	Bacterium coli (type 1) per 100 ml
Direct from mains supply	53	2	nil	<u>2</u> 25	nil
No. 3 Borehole before treatment	25	nil	nil	nil	nil
No. 4 Borehole before treatment	27	3	nil	<u>1</u> <u>3</u> 1	nil
Settlement tanks before treatment	8	1	1	2	2
Total ...	113	6	1		

These results are extremely good and indicate a water relatively free from pollution or contamination.

Fortnightly pH testing of the supply is carried out by the Public Health Department, 126 samples were tested with the following results:-

	No. of Samples	pH 7.7	pH 7.8	pH 7.9
No. 3 and 4 Boreholes	42	nil	nil	42
Filtered water	42	27	12	3
Water to supply	42	27	14	1

These results are very satisfactory; the water finally going into supply having an average alkalinity of 7.7.

(b) West Hampshire Water Company Supply serving New Milton, Milford-on-Sea, Pennington and Hordle

The water supplied by the West Hampshire Water Company comes from the River Avon at Knapp Mill and is treated by filtration, super chlorination and de-chlorination. Another source of supply is from deep boreholes in the chalk at Hale.

The Chief Engineer to the Water Company has kindly supplied the following information.

1. New mains laid in 1969 ..... 4" ..... 707 yards
- New mains laid in 1969 ..... 3" ..... 909 yards
- New mains laid in 1969 ..... 1½" ..... 162 yards
2. 229 new properties were connected.
3. There are 11,574 separately assessed domestic dwellings supplied.
4. There are no dwellings served by standpipes.

Sampling

Chemical Analysis (Chemical Results in Milligrams Per Litre (ppm))

Appearance	Clear and bright
Turbidity (A.P.H.A. units)	Nil
Colour (Hazen)	5
Odour	Nil
pH	8.0
Free Carbon Dioxide	Trace
Electric Conductivity (Reciprocal Megohms per cm.)	430
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	295
Chlorine present as Chloride	18
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	185
Hardness: Total	235
Carbonate	185
Non-carbonate	50
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.1
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Nil
Oxygen Absorbed	0.80
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.05
Residual Chlorine	Absent
Metals: Iron	0.04
Zinc, copper, lead	Absent

## Bacteriological Results

Number of colonies developing on Agar:

1 day at 37°C .....	6 per ml
2 days at 37°C .....	9 per ml
3 days at 20-22°C .....	3 per ml

	<u>Present</u> <u>In</u>	<u>Absent</u> <u>From</u>	<u>Most Probable</u> <u>number</u>
Presumptive Coliform reaction	... ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Bact.coli (type 1)	... ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Cl. welchii reaction	100 ml	10 ml	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of a high standard.

These results indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic uses.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Fifty one samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and all samples were satisfactory.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Work has not yet proceeded on the main sewage schemes, although it is hoped that the Riverside Areas Scheme will be started in 1970. It is important that the Wainsford Relief Sewer should go ahead quickly in part to overcome the periodic pollution of the Danestream and the Avon Water which principally occurs when the existing sewers become surcharged. Samples of the Danestream have been taken during the year in the New Milton area following heavy rainfalls and the reports indicate heavy pollution which can, without doubt, be attributed to the sewer overflows during those periods.

A survey has been carried out by the Department to ascertain the number of properties in the Borough not on main drainage and the result was as follows:

Number of properties with cesspools or septic tanks ....	783
Number of properties with earth or chemical closets ....	55
Total (5.7% of all properties) .....	838
	=====

Areas in which properties lie:-

Bashley/Ashley areas .....	327
Hordle/Everton/Downton/Milford/Keyhaven areas .....	281
Buckland/Pennington/Woodside areas .....	230

The vast majority of these properties lie outside the present sewered areas and it indicates that there are a number of areas yet to be provided with modern facilities. The percentage, however, of all properties in the district not served by a sewer is extremely low for a semi-rural area.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Difficulties have arisen during the year due to the delay in delivery of new collection vehicles, but generally the weekly collection of domestic refuse has been maintained.

The amount of trade refuse has increased considerably and the Council have revised their charges for this service which are now:-

£5 per annum for the first 3 bins for a single collection  
 £4 per annum for each additional bin  
 £4 per annum for each bin on a second collection

The use of paper sacks has been extended on caravan sites and this has proved satisfactory for dealing with this particular collection problem.

It is expected that tipping will be transferred from the Pennington Tip to Efford Gravel Pits early in 1970 enabling these Pits to be reclaimed for agricultural purposes. The main part of Pennington Tip will then be levelled and soiled, but a small area near the entrance will remain open for receiving garden refuse.

The special collection of bulky items is in big demand and has increased considerably. It is hoped that this will continue especially if it will reduce indiscriminate dumping in the Borough.

### SAMPLES TAKEN BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Milk .....	75	Other Baths .....	6
Milk Containers (Batches) .....	12	Streams and Ponds .....	7
Ice Cream Products .....	22	Sewage Effluents .....	119
Water (Mains Supply)		Food .....	132
Chemical .....	1	Food Premises Plant	
Bacteriological .....	164	and Equipment .....	116
Sea Water Baths		Faeces, Nose and Throat .....	139
Chemical .....	1	Sea Water .....	93
Bacteriological .....	37	Miscellaneous .....	218

### TESTS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORATE

Sea Water Baths	Residual Chlorine Tests	67
	pH Tests	71
Other Baths	Residual Chlorine Tests	6
	pH Tests	6
Towns Water Supply	pH Tests	117

### REPORT ON SAMPLES OF FOOD, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT ETC.

#### Cream and Cream Confectionery

Samples were taken from 6 retailers of cream confectionery and samples of cream and swabs from a plant in which cream is manufactured.

Samples from 3 of the premises were satisfactory, 1 was fair and 2 were unsatisfactory. In the case of the premises where the results were fair only, sterilisation procedures in the manufacturing process were found to be in need of improvement. Samples taken subsequently proved to be satisfactory. In the 2 cases producing unsatisfactory results, the fault lay with the cream producer. A system of re-pasteurisation of the cream was instituted which finally gave good results.

#### Other Foods

125 samples of other food stuff were examined at the Public Health Laboratory on our behalf, including soup, cheese, trifle, prawn cocktail, mainly following complaints or in the investigation of stomach upsets. 50 of the samples were of chicken and 31 of viscera.

## Plant and Equipment

Swabs for bacteriological examination were taken from two dairies where milk failed the statutory tests (see under Milk and Dairies) and swabs of plant and equipment were taken at a poultry packing station together with other samples and swabs at allied premises.

## Sea Water

Observations have been kept on the bacteriological counts of the sea water along the coast from Naish to Milford-on-Sea since 1967 at various states of the wind and tide.

During 1969 there was an increase in the mean counts of B.coli type 1 over 1968 and a considerable increase over 1967. This is possibly due to the sand bar which first appeared off Becton Bunny, running east to the White House, Milford-on-Sea during April, 1968, and which has persisted. Effluent from the Barton Sewage Works tends to be trapped between this bar and the beach at low water.

The progressive rise in the bacteriological counts in a series of nearly 300 samples is a matter of some concern and it is apparent that pollution of the sea from the Barton Outfall presents a potential risk to health. A lengthened outfall, in order to disperse the effluent beyond the shore or, in the short term, treatment of the effluent in order to render it innocuous, is being investigated.

The sampling and correlation of data has been carried out by the District Inspector, Mr. J.E. Stopher.

## Rivers, Ponds etc.

Samples of the Lymington River were taken simultaneously at the Toll Bridge, opposite the Railway Station, and near The Green, Bath Road. All the samples indicated a similar bacterial count, none of which could be regarded as excessively high and not consistent with heavy pollution.

A sample of the Pond at The Green was sampled towards the end of the summer and it was found to be heavily polluted. The Pond was then cleaned out and a follow up sample was very satisfactory. It is shown that this pond, which is used by a lot of children, should be periodically cleansed.

The pond near the baths was also tested but was not found to be polluted.

Comments on tests made of the stream passing through Ashley have been made under the heading "Drainage and Sewerage".

### Swimming Baths

6 samples were taken from private swimming pools including 1 at a school. All the samples were satisfactory.

### FACTORIES ACT 1961

Factories in the Borough total 180. As required the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act are attached as an annex to this report.

### Types of Factories Registered

Builders and Ancillary Works .....	30
Garages .....	37
Dairies .....	3
Boat Builders and Ancillary Works .....	14
Radio, Cycle and Electrical .....	13
Bakehouses .....	9
Laundries .....	6
Engineering .....	32
Boot Repairs .....	4
Upholstery .....	5
Printing .....	4
Miscellaneous .....	23

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Inspections during 1969:

DESCRIPTION	Inspec-tions	Action reqd	Reme-died*	NOTICES	
				In-formal	Formal
Milk and Dairies	88	3	3	1	1
Housing Acts	326	29	46	14	5
Public Health Acts	139	19	18	6	6
Improvement Area (1964 Act)	20	-	4	-	-
Houses Let in Multiple Occup.	91	8	4	8	4
Standard Grant	137	18	14	-	-
Improvement Grant	5	2	-	-	-
Qualification Certificates	5	3	-	-	-
Rent Act	4	-	-	-	-
Council House Application	193	-	-	-	-
Drainage	620	42	40	18	-
Water Supply	159	1	1	-	-
Caravan and Tented Sites	507	37	29	30	-
Schools	10	2	3	-	-
Offices, Shops & R. P. Act	266	22	27	8	-
Factories Act	191	12	18	9	-
Outworkers	4	-	-	-	-
Clean Air Act	77	10	10	-	1
Food and Drugs Act	130	42	42	-	1
Hygiene Regulations	990	92	95	24	-
Market Stalls	109	6	6	3	-
Meat Inspection	454	-	-	-	-
Poultry Inspection	324	-	-	-	-
Other Food Inspection	10	-	-	-	-
Knackers Yard	12	-	-	-	-
Accumulation/Deposits	200	24	20	10	-
Watercourses/Ditches	154	4	4	2	-
Noise Abatement Act	221	13	11	7	-
Disinfest/Disinfect	52	2	2	-	-
Infectious Disease	56	-	-	-	-
Pet Animals Act	50	1	1	1	-
Animal Boarding Est. Act	5	-	-	-	-
Riding Establishment Act	48	1	-	1	-
Mosquito Control	49	-	-	-	-
Sea Water Baths	32	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Act, 1956	9	1	1	1	-
Food Hygiene (Vehicles)	52	3	2	3	-
Other Public Health Matters	735	46	45	24	-
Pests	192	29	29	-	-
Talks, Meetings, etc.	32	-	-	-	-
Total ... ... ...	6758	472	475	170	18
Rats and Mice ...	3219	805	805	-	1
Petroleum Regulations	262	15	11	10	-
Grand Total ... ...	10,239	1292	1291	180	19

\* Includes defects outstanding from previous year

## COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES

Complaints received during the year totalled 304 and, in addition, there were 551 complaints of rodent infestation. Of the 304 complaints, remedial action was required in 205 instances. The nature of these complaints and the results of action is indicated below:

Nature of Complaint	Complaints made	Action Required	Remedied
Drainage defects .....	38	29	29
Smoke nuisances .....	19	10	10
Accumulations and Deposits	24	15	14
Housing defects .....	34	21	18
Pests .....	38	29	29
Food Supplies .....	54	42	42
Noise Abatement .....	26	13	11
Miscellaneous .....	71	46	45
Total .....	304	205	198

## Noise Abatement Act, 1960

26 complaints were received of noise which referred to 20 incidents. Of these 13 were considered to be Nuisances under the Act; 11 were abated.

The nature of the complaints ranged from animals (5), factory operations (7), business operations (3), building operations (3), motor vehicles (1) and road works (1).

One of the causes of noise nuisance which can be dealt with at comparatively modest cost is the "silencing" of noisy tools and plants on building development and roadworks. The provision of silencers for compressors and mufflers for drills is an acceptable method of reducing noise and where a nuisance occurs consideration may be given to taking proceedings where permitted, under the Act, against firms using concrete breakers without effective silencers. The Borough Engineer has agreed to include in contracts a condition that silencers or other suitable methods of suppressing noise must be provided.

## Clean Air Acts, 1956 and 1968

19 complaints were received of nuisance from smoke or dust and in 10 cases action was required. 5 of these were of burning of factory wastes and clearing building sites, 3 referred to burning of trade refuse at business premises and 2 of domestic bonfires.

A Statutory Notice was served under Section 16 of the Act on factory premises where industrial waste material was being burnt. The Nuisance was abated by ceasing to burn the material and having it removed for burial.

## Drainage

38 complaints were received of which 29 required remedial measures, 20 of these were domestic blocked drains or overflowing cesspools, 3 of sewer surcharging back to factory premises and 6 miscellaneous discharges.

A Statutory Notice was served under the Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act, 1969 on the owner of one property in respect of a defective cesspool. The Notice was not complied with and a Nuisance Order was granted by the Magistrates.

## Pests

Complaints regarding infestation with various insects usually calls for advice on how to deal with them. Sometimes treatment is required, as in the case of fleas and cockroaches.

The wide variety of insects sometimes calls for further identification and the Pest Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is always willing to do this for us. The complaints included infestations with mites, fleas, pigeons, mosquitoes, cockroaches, ants, rabbits, squirrels, silver fish, spiders, flies and wasps.

One curious complaint was in respect of squirrels eating the plastic lids of dustbins. The damage was to areas of 3 - 4 square inches of the lids completely gnawed away. A repellent was painted onto the remaining lids and no further trouble was experienced.

### Feral Pigeons

Trapping of pigeons in the vicinity of Station Road, New Milton resulted in 38 pigeons being caught. Private individuals are also dealing with the nuisance on their own premises and the problem has been kept under control. The fouling of property and of the pavements could be completely eliminated if the individuals who continue to feed these pests ceased to encourage them. Feeding of birds in excess is a form of cruelty of which the participants seem to be unaware. The birds thus fed can lose their ability to seek their natural foods and become dependant on the donors. This can lead, I am informed, to the deterioration in their condition when their unnatural supply of food ceases or is curtailed.

### MILK AND DAIRIES ACT AND REGULATIONS

There are 3 registered dairies, 72 registered distributors of milk and 3 pasteurising establishments. 2 of these establishments pasteurise under the Holder Process and the other has a H.T.S.T. plant. In the former cases the milk is retained at a temperature of not less than 145°F and not more than 150°F for at least 30 minutes and in the latter the milk is retained at a temperature of not less than 161°F for at least 15 seconds; in both methods the milk is required to be immediately cooled to below 50°F.

Powers of licensing have been delegated to this authority by the County Council and the plants and premises are subject to inspection by officers of the Public Health Department. Samples of pasteurised milk are taken at least once monthly from each pasteurising establishment and are examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Poole.

An average of 3,693 gallons of milk are pasteurised each day in the Borough, giving an annual gallonage of 1,343,000.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Class of Milk	No. of Samples taken	Appropriate Tests	Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	36	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	36 31	- 5
T.T.Pasteurised	38	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	38 34	- 4
Raw	1	Brucella Ring Test	1	-

Of the 75 milk samples taken 9 failed the methylene blue test which usually indicates mishandling somewhere along the chain of production. One sample was from a vending machine but subsequent samples were satisfactory and no tangible cause could be found for the failure. Two failures arose at another dairy but here again subsequent samples passed the test.

The remaining 6 samples were from a dairy where it has been decided to cease processing.

12 batches of bottle rinse tests were carried out at 3 dairy bottling plants to ascertain the efficiency of the bottle washing process. Bacterial counts were found to be satisfactory in all cases.

There are 29 milk producers in the Borough and at 2 of the farms "Untreated" milk licences have been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

MEAT, SLAUGHTERHOUSES, FOOD STORES, ETC.

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the Borough sited in Sky End Lane, Hordle. These premises have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

100% inspection of animals slaughtered has been possible since the operation of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. All meat inspection duties are carried out on a rota basis by Mr. Tomkins, Mr. Stopher and Mr. Fleming.

Under these Regulations the charges recoverable by the Local Authority for meat inspection are:

- 2s. 6d. per bovine animal (other than calf)
- 9d. per calf or pig
- 6d. per sheep or lamb

POST MORTEM INSPECTION

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	443	1068	42	1396	1207
Number inspected	443	1068	42	1396	1207
All Diseases except Tuberculosis	-				
Whole carcases condemned	-	3	1	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	158	617	3	57	118
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	35.7	58.1	9.5	4.2	9.8
Tuberculosis only	-				
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	-	0.09	-	-	0.9

Animals slaughtered and inspected: 4156

Weight of meat and offal condemned:

	tons.	cwt.	lbs.
Carcase meat	1	3	5
Offal	4	10	69
Total ... ... ...	5	13	74

INSPECTION OF FOOD AT FOOD SHOPS

The following foods were examined at retail shops and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption:

	cwt.	lbs.
Tinned Foods	Blown, damaged etc.	1 4
Meat	Decomposition, bone taint	2 99
Frozen Foods	Breakdown of refrigerator (unsound)	1 104
Other Foods	Rancid, decomposition	6 41
Total ... ... ...	12	24

POULTRY INSPECTION

1. Number of poultry processing premises within the district ..... 1
2. Number of visits made ..... 324
3. Total number of birds processed during the year ..... 6,059,797
4. Type of bird processed ..... Broilers and a small percentage of hens
5. Percentage of whole and part birds rejected  
as unfit for human consumption ..... 0.691
6. Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human  
consumption:

	tons	cwt.	lbs.
Dead on arrival .....	24	16	19
Rejects .....	17	11	98
Condemned on inspection .....	3	4	68
Total .....	45	12	73

7. Comments

Daily inspection of poultry at the one large packing station has again continued this year. The total throughput has increased again by a further 3.95% over the previous year. This figure is reflected in an increase of 0.11% in the percentage of birds/parts condemned

over the same period with a total 0.5% condemnation by weight for 1969.

The existing system of Quality Control is still being carried out by the Company.

A letter dated 9th January, 1969 was sent to all Local Authorities from the Department of Health and Social Security regarding the sale of sub-standard poultry. Sales of these birds were evidently being made from some processing premises to commercial outlets with the intention of the purchaser rejecting those parts which are unfit and selling the remainder as fit for human consumption. It was pointed out that this practice is undesirable and contravenes the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. It is pleasing to record that the system of Quality Control and inspection carried out here precludes this practice.

A system of sterilizing plant and equipment was introduced early this year which proved to be highly successful. It is a known fact that poultry are one of the largest reservoirs of salmonella bacteria in the country at the present time and it is therefore essential to carry out thorough cleaning and sterilization procedures at the end of each working day so as to prevent a build up of pathogenic organisms in the factory which would cause cross contamination of the product. Orders have been placed at the end of the year to provide super chlorinated water supplies to further sections of the production line in addition to that already carried out in the spin chillers.

Regular weekly sampling of chicken, water from spin chiller tanks and drainage was carried out. Samples of the plant and equipment were also taken so that the effect of the previously mentioned sterilization procedure could be assessed. The co-operation of the management has continued during the year especially with regard to sampling procedures.

It is apparent from our investigations that the chickens become infected with salmonella organisms before they enter the packing station, in fact it is possible that the initial infection occurs in previous generations of birds due to the intensive breeding and farming methods. Until the present investigation into the means of infection and spread have been concluded, the best advice to the consumer, housewife or caterer is contained in the simple precepts of hygiene; adequate thawing of the chicken prior to cooking - it is recommended that the chicken be thawed for eight hours at about 50°F or for 24 hours in a refrigerator, cooking should be thorough and it is recommended that to roast, an allowance of 20 minutes per lb. at 375°F or gas mark 5, and add 20 minutes.

Spit roasted birds should meet the same requirements in order to ensure equal cooking throughout. Avoidance of cross contamination of other foodstuffs is probably the most important advice that can be given. In any case food that is not eaten immediately should be rapidly cooled to below 40°F until required.

#### KNACKERS' YARD

There is one Knackers Yard situated in the rural part of the Borough.

The number of horses slaughtered at these premises during the year was 10 and 124 horse carcases were received during the same period.

Animals other than horses slaughtered during the year were 25.

The premises have been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

#### MEAT (STERILIZATION) REGULATIONS, 1969

These Regulations came into operation on the 1st November, 1969, the effect of which is to require meat from Knackers' Yards and unfit meat from slaughterhouses to be properly sterilized; the Regulations also apply to imported unfit meat.

The Regulations apply to two premises in the Borough i.e. The Slaughterhouse, Sky End Lane and the Knackers' Yard, Tiptoe.

There has been no contravention of the Regulations during the remaining part of the year.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Report of the Chief Sampling Officer (Mr. J. S. Preston) relating to the samples of food and drugs taken in the Borough of Lymington during the year ending 31st March, 1970

During the year ended 31st March, 1970, 166 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the Borough of Lymington.

### Milk Samples

136 milk samples including 68 of "Channel Islands" were obtained. One sample of "Channel Islands" milk was unsatisfactory. This sample was found to be 5% deficient in fat, the sample being taken from a 120 gallon bulk tank. The producer's attention was drawn to the deficiency and further checks were made.

### Miscellaneous Samples

30 samples of articles other than milk were obtained, two being the subject of adverse reports, the details of which are as follows:-

- (1) A sample of tinned salmon was submitted following a complaint concerning what were thought to be pieces of glass. The fragments proved, however, to consist of naturally formed crystals and did not therefore constitute an offence under the Act.
- (2) Some crumpets were analysed in connection with a complaint alleging them to contain foreign matter. Dark coloured marks which were visible on the under-surfaces of the crumpets were found to consist of particles of charred dough. The contamination was not serious enough to warrant legal action but it was brought to the notice of the baker concerned, with a view to repetitions being avoided.

### General

In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, the usual attention was given to the labels and descriptions of food and drugs under the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. There were no serious complaints concerning these matters.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955  
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Food premises in the Borough total 341, grouped in the following categories of trade, and indicating those which comply with Regulation 16 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 (provision of wash hand basins) and those premises to which Regulation 19 applies (provision of sinks) and which comply.

Trade	No.	Regulation 16	Regulation 19	
		Wash hand basins provided	Sinks reqd.	Provided
Restaurants, Licensed Premises, Hotels, Clubs etc.	127	127	127	127
School Canteens	17	17	17	17
Fishmongers/Fryers	14	14	14	14
Butchers	23	23	23	23
Greengrocers	23	23	23	23
Grocery - Provisions	70	70	70	70
Bakers	10	10	10	10
Confectioners	43	43	19	19
Miscellaneous	14	14	6	6

Number of premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream:

Grocers and General Stores .....	60
Cafes and Licensed Premises .....	25
Confectioners only .....	38
Fruiterers and Greengrocers .....	8
Others .....	6

Number of registered dairies ..... 3

Number of licensed dealers in milk ..... 72

Number of pasteurisers ..... 3

Number of premises registered for the preparation of Preserved Foods:

Fried Fish premises .....	7
Grocers .....	30
Butchers .....	25
Cafes .....	4
Others .....	8

Inspection of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act ... 130

Inspection of premises registered under the  
Milk and Dairies Regulations ..... 88

Inspection of other food premises, stalls and vehicles,  
including visits under the Food Hygiene Regulations ..... 1169

During the year 92 premises were found where there was non-compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960; defects were remedied at 95 premises including those outstanding from 1968.

#### Analysis of items dealt with:

Redecorations .....	48
Walls, floors, ceilings etc. repaired ...	22
Washing facilities .....	9
Sanitary accommodation .....	3
General cleanliness .....	25
Other items .....	8

#### Food Complaints

There were 31 complaints of foreign matter in food or of the unsound condition of food purchased or delivered from food premises. Action was required in 17 cases. Warning letters were sent following reports to the Public Health Committee in 5 cases and legal proceedings taken in a case where a maggot was found in a blackcurrent pie. The Magistrates imposed a fine of £10 on the firm manufacturing the pie.

The more serious cases referred to were in respect of a beetle found in a tin of garden peas, a piece of wire found in a tin of beef and vegetables, maggots found in crumpets, a pie, chocolate and jam.

#### Ice Cream

No Ice Cream is manufactured in the Borough. 22 samples of Ice Cream were taken and the results were as follows:-

Samples	Number	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Ice Cream and Lollies	22	19	-	-	3

Repeat samples taken of the Grade 4 Ice Cream were satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES)  
REGULATIONS, 1966

During the year three vehicles were found to be in an unsatisfactory condition, one being a meat delivery vehicle and two ice cream vehicles. Following a warning, the matters were put right.

Seven market stalls in the Lymington Street Market were found to have infringed the Regulations, mainly regarding the proper storage of refuse and waste matter. The matters were rectified following an informal warning.

CARAVAN AND TENT SITES

41 Site Licences have been issued under the 1960 Act including 15 in respect of individual caravans and one licence has been issued for a tented site under the Public Health Act, 1936. Sites have been licensed for a total of 2137 caravans, and the tented site for 60 tents.

Following are the details of the sites licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960:-

	No. of Caravans	
Number of Licensed sites (2 or more caravans)	26	2122
Number of Licensed sites (single caravan)	15	15
Number of sites with permanent licences	20	1946
Number of sites licensed for over 5 years	5	98
Number of sites licensed for 5 years and under	16	93
Sites licensed for residential use	18	121
Sites licensed for holiday use only	13	1211
Sites licensed for residential/holiday use	10	805

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Caravans used as permanent homes	397	366	348	330	316
No. of adults living in caravans	664	592	563	522	491
No. of children living in caravans	147	114	97	61	65
No. of elderly persons in caravans	388	152	146	137	124

The reduction in the number of permanently occupied residential caravans has continued, there being a further reduction of 14 caravans during the year, bringing the total continuing to be used as permanent homes to 316 and which are occupied by 556 persons.

During the year unsatisfactory conditions were found as follows:-

Redecoration/Repair to toilets .....	6
Defective caravans .....	9
Unlicensed caravans/Tents/Sites .....	8
Spacing of caravans .....	9
Defective drainage systems .....	2
Defective washing facilities .....	2
Defective fire fighting equipment .....	4
Miscellaneous .....	4

Proceedings in the Magistrates Court was instituted in one case where a caravan was occupied on an unlicensed site. A plea of "not guilty" was returned but the Court found in favour of the Council and gave an absolute discharge to the defendant.

## HOUSING

## **HOUSING ACT, 1957 AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936**

1.	Number of dwellings made fit or in which defects were remedied after informal action	...	...	43
2.	After formal action	...	...	1
3.	Number of dwellings demolished as a result of			
	Formal action	...	...	2
	Informal action	...	...	4
4.	Number of houses closed	...	...	1
5.	Number of houses where undertakings have been accepted			-
6.	Number of parts of houses closed (underground rooms)			1
7.	Number of Council owned houses demolished			
	(prefabricated)	...		14
8.	Number of persons displaced	...	...	14
9.	Number of families re-housed by the Council	...		8

Following investigations made regarding applications for Council accommodation, 134 reports were submitted to the Committee. 40 families living in overcrowded conditions were rehoused by the Council.

## HOUSING ACT, 1957

### Part III

#### Clearance Area No. 1/68

Nos. 4 - 26, Lower Buckland Road, Lymington

These 12 properties were included in the Clearance Area declared by the Council in April, 1968. A Compulsory Purchase Order was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government and a Public Enquiry held at the Town Hall on 13th March, 1969 in respect of five of the properties where the owners had made objection.

The Order was confirmed by the Minister on the 15th May, 1969.

## HOUSING ACT, 1961

### HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION OR LET IN LODGINGS

Number of premises in register December, 1968 .....	14
Number found during the year .....	9
Number removed from register during the year .....	6
Number of premises in register December, 1969 .....	17

Action was required in respect of a number of matters and an analysis of the unsatisfactory conditions follows:-

Unsatisfactory means of escape in case of fire .....	3
Overcrowding .....	2
Lack of facilities .....	5
Unsatisfactory rooms .....	2

Direction Orders in respect of fixing the number of persons permitted to occupy premises were made in two cases. Inspections made in company of the Fire Prevention Officer were made at three premises.

One Notice under Section 15 of the Act to carry out works was served.

## HOUSING ACT, 1964

### Part II

#### Compulsory Improvement of Dwellings to Provide Standard Amenities Improvement Area Ambleside Road/Broad Lane, Lymington

The five houses remaining to be improved and which have been acquired by the Council are to be brought up to the full standard during 1970.

## RENT ACT, 1968

No applications were received for a Certificate of Disrepair during the year.

### HOUSING ACT, 1969 - Part 1 (after August, 1969) HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 (before August, 1969)

#### Standard Grants

Since this Act came into operation in June, 1959, 369 applications for Standard Grants have been investigated and at the end of this year's report 235 dwellings, with the aid of a Grant, have been provided with all 5 amenities (bath or shower, hot water supply, wash basin, inside W.C. and a sink).

59 applications have been refused for one reason or another or withdrawn by the applicant.

#### Details of applications made during 1969 are as follows:

Number of applications received	...	...	...	...	21
Number of applications refused/withdrawn, etc.	...	...	...	...	3
Number of applications approved	...	...	...	...	18
Work completed during 1969 (including applications made prior to 1969)	...	...	...	...	14

Total sum involved: £2,839

#### Works completed in 1969:

Provision of a bath in a bathroom .....	12
Provision of a wash hand basin .....	13
Provision of a hot water supply .....	14
Provision of a W.C. .....	12
Provision of a larder .....	10

## DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

These Grants, which the Council may make at its discretion, are made for thorough improvements to a high standard or for providing dwellings by conversion.

The Council decided to consider future applications for Discretionary Grants, in accordance with the requirements of the Housing Act, 1969. The Act came into operation in August, 1969 and since that date 5 applications have been made.

Details of applications made during 1969 are as follows:

Number of applications received	...	...	...	5
Number of applications refused/withdrawn etc.				2
Number of applications approved	...	...	...	3
Work completed during 1969	...	...	...	nil

### HOUSING ACT, 1969 - Part III

The Act introduces a new system governing the rents of privately rented dwellings which have been brought up to a satisfactory standard. In future, conditions governing the rent of these houses will not be attached to grants. Controlled tenancies will be converted to regulated tenancies where the qualifying standard is attained; the rent will be determined under the Rent Act, 1968. The responsibility of local authorities is to deal with applications for certificates relating to the state of the dwelling where it is let on a controlled tenancy.

It is a little surprising that so few landlords have taken advantage of the provisions of the Act despite the publicity given to it.

The following table indicates the number of applications made for the period 25th August to 31st December, 1969.

#### Improvement cases

No. of applications for qualification certificates under section 44(2) under consideration at end of period	.....	5
No. of certificates of provisional approval issued	.....	4
No. of qualification certificates issued under section 46(3)	.....	nil

#### Standard amenities already provided

No. of applications for qualification certificates under section 44(1) under consideration at end of period	.....	1
---	-------	---

No. of qualification certificates issued under section 45(2) in respect of:-

- (i) dwellings with rateable value of £90 or more in Greater London or of £60 or more elsewhere ..... nil
- (ii) dwellings with rateable value of £60 to less than £90 in Greater London or of £40 to less than £60 elsewhere ..... nil
- (iii) dwellings with rateable value of less than £60 in Greater London or less than £40 elsewhere ..... nil

Exemption for low-income tenants from section 54

No. of certificates issued under section 55 ..... nil

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act is concerned with provisions for the safety, health and welfare of people employed in offices, shops and fuel storage premises.

The following are details of the Statistical Return submitted to the Ministry of Labour for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1969.

Class of Premises	Premises Registered	General Inspections	No. of persons Employed
Offices	123	4	1135
Shops (Retail)	285	12	1205
Wholesale premises	4	1	63
Catering Establishments	47	-	286
Staff Canteens	-	-	25
Fuel Storage Depots	4	-	27
Total Males	.....	1201	
Total Females	.....	1540	

Registration and Inspection

All registered premises had been inspected by the end of the year. 23 registrations had been received during the year and of these 16 were due to change of ownership and 7 to new premises registering for the first time.

16 general inspections were made and non-compliance of the Act and Regulations were found in 6 premises which amounted to 22 items of omission or defects.

#### Operation of the General Provisions of the Act

During the period 11 notices were complied with leaving some 8 outstanding although works are in progress in some of these. As mentioned in my report for 1968, a system of re-inspections was commenced this year, some 173 premises being revisited. 11 premises were found to be unsatisfactory, amounting to some 17 defects, of these 14 have been remedied and the remaining 3 are in hand. The re-inspections are spread over a 3 year period and those completed in the first year are mainly food premises where regular routine inspections are already carried out under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and it is thought that when the other types of premises are visited a higher proportion of defects or omissions may well be found.

#### Accidents

Three accidents were reported during the year, one of these being particularly of note. It involved a customer visiting a premise and going on to a flat roof used as a store yard. This flat roof covered a drive into the rear yard of the premises, being some 13' above ground level. Situated in this flat roof were two openings, one covered by a domed  $\frac{1}{4}$ " roughcast wired glass 4' in diameter and the other of a similar size had been covered in with boarding not used as a roof light. The customer turned to call to his mate and in doing so slipped and fell backwards through the glass roof light onto the concrete floor below, sustaining cuts on the hand, multiple fractures of the arm and a bruised hip. There were no witnesses to the slip on the flat roof and when the accident was investigated the glass light had been replaced by thick boarding. It was apparent that if a guard had been placed round the roof light this accident might not have occurred. In the light of this experience another premise, during a re-inspection, was found to have a curved corrugated perspex roof light on a flat roof by which employees had to pass and the owner was required to provide an effective guard rail round the opening. The other two accidents involved a lady clerk slipping on a corridor floor and a checkout assistant catching the strap of one of her sandals under the corner of a deep freeze cabinet and puncturing a vein in her foot. In neither of these two cases were there any statutory requirements which could have prevented the accidents.

#### Hoists and Lifts

On the 28th May of this year the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations came into force and it was found that there were some five premises which came within the scope of these Regulations. Of these, three had lifts using mechanical power, one being a comparatively new passenger lift, one a goods lift and one

a dumb waiter. The goods lift was found to have defects which have since been remedied and the other two had satisfactory reports for the first six monthly period. Two hand operated dumb waiters were found in public houses, both of these were found not to comply with the Regulations, in one case the sill height being too low and the other required the operation of the hoist by pulling ropes situated inside the hoistway. The owners have been written to in both cases.

#### LICENCES ISSUED

<u>Licence</u>	<u>Number of Licences Issued</u>
Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963 .....	1
Slaughterhouse Licence .....	1
Slaughtermen's Licence .....	7
Knacker's Yard Licence .....	1
Pet Animals Act, 1951 .....	4
Game Licences .....	15
Petroleum Licences .....	72
Riding Establishments Act, 1964 .....	4
Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963 ....	72
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960:	
Permanent Licences .....	20
Temporary Licences .....	21

#### PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

The Chief Public Health Inspector is also the Petroleum Officer for the Borough.

There are 72 licensed premises and the following table indicates the type of premises:

Type	No.	Petroleum Spirit (Galls)	Petroleum Mixture (Galls)
Private Stores	41	27,125	3,765
Filling Stations	30	158,075	190
Pontoon Refueller	1	1,600	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	72	186,800	3,955
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total amount paid in Licence fees ..... £267

Three new tank installations were tested, of total 15,000 gallon capacity and four old tanks rendered safe by filling with sand after purging.

Licensing conditions now operative following the introduction of the 1968 Model Code necessitated the licensees deciding between two alternatives for checking the condition of storage tanks over 20 years old.

#### 1st Alternative

In the 20th, 25th and 30th year after its installation and thereafter every second year or such other times as required by licensing authority, each underground tank and its associated pipelines shall be tested for leaking in the manner prescribed. (Note: briefly the recommended methods include blanking off pipelines, filling tanks with spirit and sealing off for 24 hours - "dipping" before and after this period to see if any loss due to leakage.)

#### 2nd Alternative

Licensee shall keep a continuous inventory check on the tanks contents. (each day a meter reading of each pump is recorded and record the amount of spirit in the tanks by "dipping".)

The following table indicates the measures taken to operate the licensing conditions:-

Garages not affected (tanks under 20 years old) .....	16
Garages choosing the first alternative .....	16
Garages choosing the second alternative .....	9
Garages where ullage tests carried out .....	15

Number of tanks tested .....	34
Number of petrol lines pressure tested .....	2
Premises requiring electrical certificates .....	37
Inspected for electrical certificates .....	37
Where faults found .....	11
Where faults rectified .....	6
Where instructions have been given .....	4
Remaining premises awaiting quotations .....	1

A warning was given regarding smoking by a petrol attendant on the forecourt of a garage and legal proceedings were authorised if there is a recurrence of this serious offence.

The dangerous characteristics of petroleum spirit do not seem to be generally appreciated. Small sparks caused by lighting a cigarette, smoking or leaving the car engine running are especially hazardous, particularly at Filling Stations during filling operations. Petroleum spirit is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as heavy as air, the explosive limits being between  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  to 6% of petroleum spirit vapour in air and one volume of the liquid is capable of producing about 150 volumes of vapour. One cubic foot of petroleum spirit ( $6\frac{1}{4}$  gallons) on the basis of the lower explosive limit can produce 10,000 cubic feet of vapour/air explosive mixture. As the vapour rarely rises above four feet above the ground except in the vicinity of the ventilating pipes and car filling pipes, the dangers are apparent.

One premise was found to be storing petroleum mixtures without a licence but following a warning ceased storage.

An application to install an unattended coin-operated petrol pump installation was considered by the Committee but refused; the site was considered unsuitable and possible danger to neighbouring property was taken into account.

#### AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

Seven farms were inspected where this Act applies; on one farm only was insufficient sanitary accommodation provided and this was dealt with by the farmer concerned immediately.

#### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

There is one animal boarding establishment licensed under the above Act and these premises were found to be satisfactorily maintained during the year.

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Licences have been issued for five premises. One premises failed to comply with the certain provisions of the Act. The premises is now closed.

### RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

Four premises have been licensed under this Act. One premises failed to comply with the licensing conditions and a temporary licence was issued until works had been carried out. This premises has not yet completely come up to standard and the licence is being issued on a temporary basis only.

### RODENT CONTROL

There is one Rodent Officer/Operator employed by the Council and following are the details of the work carried out during the year.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
<u>Properties other than Sewers:</u>		
1. Number of properties in district	17,036	128
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises)		
inspected following notifications	1,050	-
(b) Number infested (i) Rats ...	781	-
(ii) Mice ...	62	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	467	7
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	55	1
(ii) Mice	7	-
4. <u>Sewers:</u>		
Sewers found to be infested by rats during the year .....	6	-
5. Total inspections .....	3,212	7

The sewers were again treated and 104 manholes in Lymington, Keyhaven, Milford and the Hordle areas were baited. Those where positive takes were found were baited with fluoracetamide, the recommended poison. A further 14 manholes in the Barton-on-Sea and New Milton areas were treated following positive poison takes the previous year. Six sections of sewer were found to be infested with rats and these were eventually cleared.

The main rodenticide used is still "Warfarin" and although in some parts of the country resistance to this poison is being experienced, none has been observed in this area.

There were 551 complaints of rats and mice infestations and all were promptly dealt with. Thirty two complaints were made from business premises and complete treatment on payment was made at 29 premises from which fees of £78. 15s. Od. were recovered.

The Refuse Site is treated regularly and permanent baiting points are maintained.

No serious infestations were found during the year and it is considered that the control of rodent populations is greatly influenced by proper sewer treatment and by early notification by residents of any evidence of these pests.

J. G. Jenkins

Chief Public Health Inspector

## GENERAL REMARKS

The general health of the Borough throughout the year was satisfactory.

The incidence of infectious disease was low. As the result of measles vaccination the number of cases of measles notified was the lowest since notification was introduced and this in what would ordinarily have been a "measles year".

The estimated population rose by 380 to 33,510. This is only half the average increase over the past ten years. Deaths exceeded births by 101. The rate of immigration decreased. The birth rate increased for the second successive year and the adjusted rate compares favourably with the national figure.

The infant mortality rate decreased sharply over last years high figure, showing the normal fluctuations which occur in relatively small populations. The number of deaths was only one more than the previous year and the adjusted death rate is appreciably lower than the national rate.

The Housing waiting list again increased, despite the rehousing of 146 families.

A prolonged enquiry into the bacteriological state of our coastal waters has revealed a worsening situation, resulting from the Barton outfall. Urgent consideration is being given to remedial measures, both short and long term.

I again thank the Mayor and Members of the Council for their continued interest and encouragement, colleagues in other departments for their advice and assistance and in particular the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal co-operation throughout the year.

D. J. N. McNab

Medical Officer of Health

Town Hall, Lymington

Telephone: Lymington 2242

APPENDIX 1

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part I of the Act

**1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	180	191	7	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	180	191	7	-

**2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.**

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	Referred	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<b>Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)</b>						
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	14	17	-	1	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15	18	-	1	-	-

Part VIII of the Act  
OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in Aug. list re- quired by Section 133 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in send- ing lists to the Council	No. of prose- cutions for fail- ure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notice served	Pro- secu- tions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel	2	-	-	-	-	-
Assembling Plastics	2	-	-	-	-	-
Launderer	5	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	9	-	-	-	-	-



